

U.S. History: 1865 to the Present

STUDY GUIDE – US2.3 - INDUSTRIALIZATION AFTER THE CIVIL WAR – 2023 STANDARDS

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STANDARD USII.3A – NATURAL RESOURCES, TRANSPORTATION, AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FROM 1865

a) Explain relationships among natural resources, transportation, and industrial development from 1865.

💡 KEY IDEAS

- **After the Civil War**, America shifted from being mostly agricultural to becoming an **industrial powerhouse**.
- This shift was fueled by the **availability of natural resources** like coal, iron ore, oil, and lumber.
- **Railroads** connected remote areas to cities, helping industries grow by moving raw materials to factories and finished goods to markets.
- The expansion of the **transcontinental railroad** especially influenced **western development** and **national trade**.
- **Natural resources and railroads** helped cities grow into industrial centers by making it easier to trade and build factories.
- **Manufacturing hubs** developed in the **Northeast and Midwest**, where resources, labor, and transportation networks were available.



The Transcontinental Railroad spurred development in the West and brought natural resources to the East

STANDARD USII.3B – INVENTIONS, BIG BUSINESS, CHANGES TO FARM LIFE

b) Explain the impact of new inventions, the rise of big business, and changes to life on farms.

💡 KEY IDEAS

Between the Civil War and World War I, the United States was transformed from an agricultural to an industrial nation.

On farms, **mechanization** (like the mechanical **reaper**) made work faster but reduced the need for laborers, **pushing many to cities for industrial jobs.**

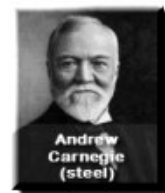
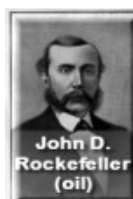
Inventions created new jobs, made businesses more efficient, and changed everyday life.

- The **light bulb** (Thomas Edison),
- The **telephone** (Alexander Graham Bell)
- **Electric power**



Big businesses grew under industrialists like:

- **Andrew Carnegie** (steel)
- **John D. Rockefeller** (oil)
- **Cornelius Vanderbilt** (railroads and shipping)
- **J.P. Morgan**, banking)



These men were praised as "**captains of industry**" but also criticized as "**robber barons**" for their ruthless business tactics including fights against unions and regulation.

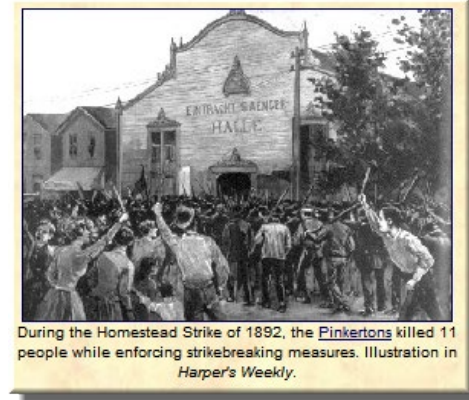
STANDARD USII.3C– PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

c) The impact of the Progressive Movement on child labor, working conditions, the rise of organized labor, women's suffrage, and the temperance movement.

KEY IDEAS

Negative effects of industrialization

- Child labor
- Low wages, long hours
- Unsafe working conditions
- Impact on the environment
- Monopolies
- Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire



Rise of organized labor

- Formation of unions - Labor unions like the American Federation of Labor (AFL) grew to demand better wages and conditions.
- Strikes (Homestead Strike, Pullman Strike)

The **effects of industrialization** and the **Progressive Movement** led to reforms.

The **Progressive Movement (1890s–1920s)** aimed to fix problems caused by industrialization and urbanization. Progressives fought for fairness and safety.

Reformers, including **muckrakers** like **Upton Sinclair (THE JUNGLE)**, exposed unsafe working conditions.

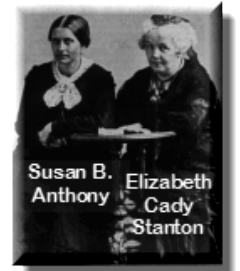
Key reforms included:

- **Child labor laws** -
- **Safer working conditions**
- **Shorter workdays**
- **Minimum wage**



Women's movement

- Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Alice Paul, and Lucy Burns worked for women's suffrage
- The movement led to increased **educational opportunities**
- Women gained the **right to vote** with passage of the **19th Amendment** to the Constitution of the United States of America.



The **settlement houses** were established to assist women and children as they moved from rural to urban areas (**Hull House, Phyllis Wheatley YWCA**).

Temperance movement

- Composed of groups opposed to the making and consuming of alcohol
- Supported legislation to ban alcohol (**18th Amendment**)

STANDARD USII.3D – IMMIGRATION

d) Explain causes of immigration at the end of the 19th century.

KEY IDEAS

Reasons for the increase in immigration

- Hope for better **opportunities**
- Desire for **religious freedom**
- Escape from **oppressive governments**
- These are called "**push and pull factors**."

Many settled in neighborhoods with others from their homeland.

New arrivals **faced language barriers, discrimination, and low-paying jobs.**

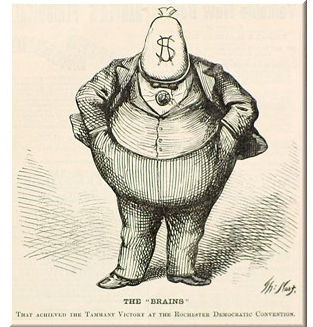


STANDARD USII.3E – CITY GROWTH & INFRASTRUCTURE

e) Examine the cause-and-effect relationship between rapid population growth and city services..

💡 KEY IDEAS

- Cities grew rapidly, leading to overcrowded housing, like tenements, and poor sanitation. Tenements and ghettos
- **Cities became overburdened by the rapid increase in population.**
- **Public services** like police, fire departments, sewage, and public transportation **struggled to keep up.**
- This led to the growth of **political machines**, which offered services in exchange for votes.



Cartoon depicts Boss Tweed, who ran New York's corrupt political machine

STANDARD USII.3F – DISCRIMINATION AND THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT

f) Explain how governmental actions harmed Chinese Americans and other immigrants.

💡 KEY IDEAS

- The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was the first major U.S. law to **restrict immigration** based on nationality.
- It banned **Chinese laborers** and encouraged anti-Asian violence and discrimination.
- The Act institutionalized racism and limited opportunities for Chinese Americans.
- Other immigrant groups, such as Italians and Eastern Europeans, also faced **prejudice** and restrictive quotas.



In 1882 Chinese laborers, many of whom had worked on building the railroad, were banned

STANDARD USII.3G – HELPING AND ADVOCATING FOR IMMIGRANTS

f) Explain how groups helped immigrants and how immigrants advocated for themselves.

💡 KEY IDEAS

- **Settlement houses** like Hull House (founded by Jane Addams) provided services like job training, language classes, and childcare.
- Immigrants formed **mutual aid societies**, labor unions, and political groups to fight for better conditions.
- Some immigrants became community **leaders** or **reformers**. They stood up for themselves by organizing protests and forming communities.



Jane Addams founded Hull house in Chicago to help immigrants



STANDARD USII.3F – 1893 CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

f) Describe the technological advances and the broader impact of the 1893 Chicago World's Fair.

💡 KEY IDEAS

The World's Columbian Exposition (1893) showcased America's innovations:

- Electric lights
- Elevators
- New transportation (e.g., the first Ferris wheel!)

It celebrated America's rise as a **global industrial** and **cultural leader**.

The fair showed off **U.S. technology** and industry to the world.

It helped define the **modern American identity** and inspired city planning and innovation.

The fair attracted over **27 million visitors** and helped create a vision of modern American cities.



Chicago World's Fair showed off **U.S. technology** and industry to the world.